



# राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश (असाधारण)

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

शिमला, शुक्रवार, १९ अप्रैल, १९९६/३० चैत्र, १९१८

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

*Shimla-2, the 19th April, 1996*

No. Rev. B. A. (3)2/95.—The Governor of Himachal Pradesh is pleased to substitute paragraphs 239 and 240 of Punjab Settlement Manual as applicable to Himachal Pradesh as under :—

“239. Settlement work based on accurate field survey. In order to carry out either of the two branches of his work, the framing of a record-of-rights or the making of a fair assessment, the Settlement Officer must have an accurate map of each village showing the position and boundaries of every field. Such a map is known as the shajra kishtwar. He also requires a record of the area of each field

which is easily calculated when its shape and linear dimensions are known and for assessment purposes it is expedient to note at the time of measurement the class or classes of land which each field contains. If no field map exists, the Settlement Officer must make one; if the existing map is defective, he must consider whether it can be corrected without an entirely new survey. But during special revision of record-of-rights there shall be complete re-measurement of an estate or sub-estate based upon units of metric system where units of measures are in non-metric system in the previous record-of-rights."

"240. Separate field map for each village. There is a separate assessment and a separate record-of-rights for each estate or mohal. But the unit for purposes of survey is not the estate, but the village or taraf or up-mohal or Patti. During special revision of record-of-rights, an estate can be divided by the Settlement Officer for the purposes of survey into two or more tarafs or up-mohals or Patti. Separate field map and measurement jamabandi can be prepared for each taraf or up mohal or Patti. The distinction between them introduces no complication into settlement work, for as a matter of fact the things which they denote are in the Himachal Pradesh Orders almost invariably one and the same. Occasionally a block of land or some scattered fields belonging to one village are enclosed within the boundaries of another village. Such fields should be measured along with the village in which they are included, but given an independent series of numbers."

The provisions of these paragraphs shall be deemed to have come into force w. e. f. 23rd day of September, 1976.

*Shimla-2, the 19th April, 1996*

No. Rev. B.A (3) 2/95.—The Governor of Himachal Pradesh is pleased to substitute paragraph 124 of the Punjab Settlement Manual as applicable to Himachal Pradesh as under:—

"124. *The village and the estate generally identical.*—Several estates may be included in a single village. This may be brought about by the process known in revenue rules as "complete partition", by which any one or more of coparceners in a village community is able to separate off his or their lands and form them into a separate estate. This has led to a great multiplication of estates in the United Provinces. But complete partition has always been discouraged in the Punjab and is in fact very rare. Section 110 of the Land Revenue Act provides that "a partition.....shall not, without the express consent of the Financial Commissioner, affect the joint liability of the land or of the landowners thereof for the revenue payable in respect of the land, or operate to create a new estate". Hence in the Punjab "village" and "estate" are, as a rule merely terms for the same property viewed under different aspects. Settlement Officers sometime find it expedient to divide an existing village into two separate estates, but they must remember that they have no power to do so of their own authority. On the other hand it is occasionally advisable to combine two estates into one or merge a part of an estate into another. This also requires the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. The sanction of the Financial Commissioner can be obtained at any time before the announcement of the Land Revenue by the Settlement Officer."

The provisions of this paragraph shall be deemed to have come into force w. e. f. 23rd day of September, 1976.

Shimla-2, the 19th April, 1996

No. Rev. B. A. (3) 2/95.—The Governor of Himachal Pradesh is pleased to add paragraphs 8-A and 8-B after paragraph 8 of Appendix-XXI of the Punjab Settlement Manual as applicable to Himachal Pradesh as under :—

“8-A. *Units of Measurement Based Upon Metric System.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing paragraphs, during special revision of record of rights under section 33 of the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1954 there shall be a complete re-measurement of an estate or sub-estate based upon units of metric system in accordance with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 in the State of Himachal Pradesh, where units of measures in the previous record-of-rights are in nonmetric-system.”

“8-B. *Complete Remeasurement of Estates or Sub-Estates.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraphs 1 to 8 *supra* during special revision of record-of-rights under section 33 of the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1954 wherever it is expedient to do so in the public interest and for preparation of accurate maps and records, the State Government or Settlement Officer may by general or special order direct that there shall be complete remeasurement of all or any estate or sub-estate instead of map correction and for this purpose the procedure laid down under Appendix-VII of this Manual shall be followed.”

The Provisions of these paragraphs shall be deemed to have come into force w.e.f. 23rd day of September, 1976.

P. I. SUVRATHAN,  
Financial Commissioner-cum-Secretary.

